

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Examiner Wilson is thanked for the thorough examination of the subject Patent Application. The Claims have been carefully reviewed and are considered to be in condition for allowance.

5 Reconsideration of the rejection under 35 USC §102(b) of Claims Claims 1-4, 7-11, 13, 15-19, 21-25, 27, 29-33, 35-39, and 41 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,244,194 (Nishimura) is requested in light of the following arguments.

 Nishimura does disclose a compound jaw having a work holder that "is
10 provided with a pair of slide plates **11** and **11'** and a plurality of presser members **12** and **12'**. The slide plate **11** and the presser members **12** are installed on a fixed jaw **V₁** of the vice **V**, and the slide plate **11'** and the presser members **12'** are installed on a movable jaw **V₂** of the vice **V**." (Col. 3, Lines 1-8). Further, Nishimura does provide that the slide plate **11** is fixed through a spacer plate **13**
15 to the front surface of the fixed jaw **V₁** and the slide plate **11'** is fixed through a spacer plate **13'** to the front surface of the fixed jaw **V₂**. However, Nishimura does not provide:

With regards to Claim 1,

 a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw member,
20 said first secondary jaw member being machined to have a

cutting template formed therein such that as the workpiece is
secured within said machine vise, said workpiece is machined
according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said first
5 secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second secondary
jaw member into which a second cutting template is formed.

(Claim 1, Lines 5 – 12)

With regards to Claim 15,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw
10 member, said first secondary jaw member being machined
to have a cutting template formed therein such that as the
workpiece is secured within said machine vise, said
workpiece is machined according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said
15 first secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second
secondary jaw member into which a second cutting template
is formed. (Claim 15, Lines 14 – 22)

With regards to Claim 29,

machining said first secondary jaw member to form a cutting
template therein such that upon retaining the workpiece,
said workpiece is machined according to said template,
upon completing machining of said workpiece, replacing said
5 first secondary jaw member by a second secondary jaw
member, and

machining a second cutting template into said second
secondary jaw member for machining of a subsequent
workpiece. (Claim 29, Lines 22 – 30)

10 In Nishamura, the “top flat surface” of the slide plates **11** and **11'** referred to
by the Examiner do not provide the first or second cutting templates, which are
used as a guide to machine a workpiece. The slide plates **11** and **11'** provide for
registration of the workpieces for machining, as opposed to the using the
templates of the guidance of the machine tools in the cutting of a workpiece.

15 Reconsideration of the rejection under 35 USC §102(b) of Claims Claims
1-4, 7-11, 13, 15-19, 21-25, 27, 29-33, 35-39, and 41 as being anticipated by
U.S. Patent 5,150,888 (Durfee) is requested in light of the following arguments.

Durfee does have the removable jaw plates **20** attached to fixed and
movable jaws **12**, **13** and the parallel positioning plates **21** are held to fixed jaw
20 **12** and to movable jaw **13** respectively. Durfee, in the parallel positioning plates,
does not provide:

With regards to Claim 1,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw member,
said first secondary jaw member being machined to have a
cutting template formed therein such that as the workpiece is
secured within said machine vise, said workpiece is machined
according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said first
secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second secondary
jaw member into which a second cutting template is formed.

(Claim 1, Lines 5 – 12)

With regards to Claim 15,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw
member, said first secondary jaw member being machined
to have a cutting template formed therein such that as the
workpiece is secured within said machine vise, said
workpiece is machined according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said
first secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second
secondary jaw member into which a second cutting template
is formed. (Claim 15, Lines 14 – 22)

With regards to Claim 29,

machining said first secondary jaw member to form a cutting
template therein such that upon retaining the workpiece,
said workpiece is machined according to said template,

5 upon completing machining of said workpiece, replacing said
first secondary jaw member by a second secondary jaw
member, and

machining a second cutting template into said second
secondary jaw member for machining of a subsequent
10 workpiece. (Claim 29, Lines 22 – 30)

In Durfee, the "top flat surface" of the parallel positioning plates **21**
referred to by the Examiner do not provide the first or second cutting templates,
which are used as a guide to machine a workpiece. The parallel positioning
plates **21** provide for registration of the workpieces for machining, as opposed to
15 the using the templates of the guidance of the machine tools in the cutting of a
workpiece.

Reconsideration of the rejection under 35 USC §103(a) of Claims 6, 12,
20, 26, 34, and 40 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,244,194 (Nishimura)
is requested in light of the following arguments.

While screw sized would be considered obviously a matter of design choice, there is no teaching in Nishimura to:

With regards to Claims 6 and 12,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw member,
5 said first secondary jaw member being machined to have a
 cutting template formed therein such that as the workpiece is
 secured within said machine vise, said workpiece is machined
 according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said first
10 secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second secondary
 jaw member into which a second cutting template is formed.
 (Claim 1, Lines 5 – 12)

With regards to Claims 20 and 26,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw
15 member, said first secondary jaw member being machined
 to have a cutting template formed therein such that as the
 workpiece is secured within said machine vise, said
 workpiece is machined according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said
20 first secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second

secondary jaw member into which a second cutting template
is formed. (Claim 15, Lines 14 – 22)

With regards to Claims 34 and 40,

machining said first secondary jaw member to form a cutting
template therein such that upon retaining the workpiece,
said workpiece is machined according to said template,
upon completing machining of said workpiece, replacing said
first secondary jaw member by a second secondary jaw
member, and

machining a second cutting template into said second
secondary jaw member for machining of a subsequent
workpiece. (Claim 29, Lines 22 – 30)

As stated above, the “top flat surface” of the slide plates **11** and **11'** of
Nishamura, referred to by the Examiner, do not provide the first or second cutting
templates, which are used as a guide to machine a workpiece. The slide plates
11 and **11'** provide for registration of the workpieces for machining, as opposed to
the using the templates of the guidance of the machine tools in the cutting of a
workpiece.

Reconsideration of the rejection under 35 USC §103(a) of Claims 6, 12, 20, 26, 34, and 40 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,150,888 (Durfee) is requested in light of the following arguments.

While screw sized would be considered obviously a matter of design
5 choice, there is no teaching in the parallel positioning plates of Durfee for providing:

With regards to Claim 1,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw member,
said first secondary jaw member being machined to have a
10 cutting template formed therein such that as the workpiece is
secured within said machine vise, said workpiece is machined
according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said first
secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second secondary
15 jaw member into which a second cutting template is formed.
(Claim 1, Lines 5 – 12)

With regards to Claim 15,

a first secondary jaw member secured to said primary jaw
member, said first secondary jaw member being machined
20 to have a cutting template formed therein such that as the

workpiece is secured within said machine vise, said

workpiece is machined according to said template;

wherein upon completion of machining of said workpiece, said

first secondary jaw member is replaceable by a second

5 secondary jaw member into which a second cutting template

is formed. (Claim 15, Lines 14 – 22)

With regards to Claim 29,

machining said first secondary jaw member to form a cutting

template therein such that upon retaining the workpiece,

10 said workpiece is machined according to said template,

upon completing machining of said workpiece, replacing said

first secondary jaw member by a second secondary jaw

member, and

machining a second cutting template into said second

15 secondary jaw member for machining of a subsequent

workpiece. (Claim 29, Lines 22 – 30)

As stated above, the "top flat surface" of the parallel positioning plates **21**

in Durfee, referred to by the Examiner, do not provide the first or second cutting

templates, which are used as a guide to machine a workpiece. The parallel

20 positioning plates **21** provide for registration of the workpieces for machining, as

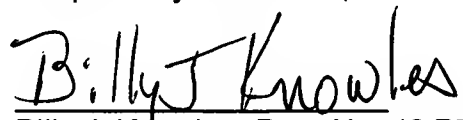
opposed to the using the templates of the guidance of the machine tools in the cutting of a workpiece.

The related art references made of record and not relied upon have been reviewed and it is agreed that they do not suggest the present detailed claimed
5 invention.

The examiner has acknowledged that claims 14, 28, and 42 are directed to allowable subject matter. The applicant believes that Claims 1 – 13, 15 – 27, and 29 – 41 are not anticipated by or obvious over U.S. Patent 5,244,194 (Nishimura) or U.S. Patent 5,150,888 (Durfee) and are allowable in light of the
10 above arguments. The applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

It is requested that should Examiner Wilson not find that the Claims are now allowable, that the undersigned be called at (845) 331-3866 to overcome any problems preventing allowance.

15 Respectfully Submitted,


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